

## FOR MEN.

**Knights of Columbus Inaugurate  
a New Religious Activity  
in Louisville.**

**First Annual Retreat Opens at  
Cathedral Wednesday  
Evening.**

**Sermons Will Be Preached by  
the Eloquent Father Benedict  
Hanley, C. P.**

## NON-CATHOLICS ALSO WELCOME

With the approval of the Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue, Louisville Council, K. of C., will inaugurate a new activity in its first annual retreat for men, which will be held at the Cathedral, beginning next Wednesday evening and ending on the following Sunday evening, April 6. For this first retreat the preacher will be the eloquent Father Benedict Hanley, C. P., of the Sacred Heart Retreat, one of the most popular of the local Congregationalists. Father Hanley, who is widely known and admired for his learning, piety and lovable disposition.

Preparatory to the retreat the Knights will assemble at their home on Fourth avenue at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, from where they will march in a body to the Cathedral, headed by their Grand Knight, Col. P. H. Callahan. There they expect to find many others gathered, as an invitation has been extended to every Catholic society in the city, asking the men to attend and bring their friends with them. Every Catholic and non-Catholic man in the Falls Cities is extended a cordial and hearty invitation to be present at all of the retreat exercises. The retreat committee, consisting of Rev. Edward Boes, Chaplain of the council; Rev. P. M. J. Root, rector of the Cathedral, and Messrs. Leo W. Goss, have been busy at work perfecting arrangements so that the slightest detail will be cared for.

The evening services will consist of the Rosary, sermon and benediction, and will be held at 8 o'clock. Each morning at 7:15 o'clock there will be mass and a short instruction, but Saturday afternoon and night will be devoted to confessions. Sunday morning the council, with the other societies and men, will approach the altar at 8 o'clock, and at a special mass at 7:15 o'clock, and that evening the retreat will close with a sermon and the bestowal of the Papal benediction.

The sermons are announced by Father Benedict as follows: Wednesday night, "The Shame of Failure;" Thursday morning, "Faith;" Thursday night, "Just Retribution;" Friday morning, "Work;" Friday night, "The Social Evil;" Saturday morning, "Love;" Sunday night, "Every Knight a Man." Congregational singing will also be a feature of the services, and no more majestic or imposing spectacle can be afforded than that of thousands of Catholic men pouring forth to Almighty God their thanksgiving in song.

Annual retreats under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus have become a great feature of the religious life of many cities throughout the country. The first such Lenten retreat was held in 1904 in Cleveland, and the idea was at once taken up by councils elsewhere with pronounced success. Retreats have been given in Atlanta, Toledo, Milwaukee, Chicago and other large cities, where the interest among non-Catholic as well as Catholic men has been remarkable. In Chicago the retreat is given at eight churches simultaneously. Retreats have the same week everybody has an opportunity of attending at a place convenient to him. This movement has received the unqualified approval of the hierarchy, and its members have been only too glad to give their time to its advancement. The most brilliant orators in the ranks of the church preach to large and representative bodies of men upon these occasions, and the desire of exemplifying their teachings is everywhere evident by the religious stimulus derived from the spiritual and moral benefits gained by participation in the exercises.

## TEST TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

Convinced that Dr. Peter Duket, a Chicago physician, has invented a serum that has and will cure tuberculosis, has led ex-Senator William Lorimer to richly endow a research laboratory to put this and other serums to the strictest scientific tests. This laboratory will be established in connection with the medical department of Loyola University, a Jesuit school in Chicago, and will be called the St. Rita's Laboratory, because Rev. James F. Green, the President of St. Rita's College, was the first person to interest Mr. Lorimer in the discovery and cure of Dr. Duket. The laboratory will be in charge of Dr. Maximilian Herzog, late pathologist for the United States Government, who will be assisted by Dr. Newman Dorland, the well known author and professor of the Loyola Medical School. The laboratory will be equipped in every way and facilities will be extended to Dr. Friedman, of Berlin, and any other doctor who will make application. The tests will be made at free clinics, open to all persons suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. The whole

medical world will be interested in these tests, and if the Duket serum is a success it will be the greatest cure of the age. Mr. Lorimer and Father Green have both examined Dr. Duket's cures, and say that if appearances count for anything a remedy has been found for consumption, and that when the laboratory experts are convinced of the merits of the new compound it will be given to the world for the benefit of all humanity.

## GONE TO REST.

**Mrs. Theresa Walter Dacher Expires Suddenly Tuesday.**

When death claimed Mrs. Theresa Walter Dacher last Tuesday morning it was to give her that great eternal reward which she has won through love and piety as well as a cheerful and charitable disposition. When the sad news became known much sympathy was felt throughout the city because it lost one of its older and most respected members. Mrs. Dacher was one of the old-time parishioners of St. Martin's church, and her regular attendance as well as her zealous spirit in all church work made her well known to priests and people. She was sixty-two years old and for some time had been in ill health, but she bore her suffering with patience and fortitude until suddenly stricken with apoplexy at her home, 1015 Bardstown road. Surviving her are three sons, Magistrate Frank Dacher, John and Joseph Dacher; a daughter, Mrs. Henry Boese; two brothers, Frank A. Walter, proprietor of the Clay-street Brewery, and Henry Walter; a sister, Mrs. Josephine E. Kleier, and one grandchild. The funeral was held Thursday morning from St. Martin's church with a solemn high mass of requiem, and was one of the largest seen in that church for many a day.

## BARRY RE-UNION

**Quartet of John J. Barry's  
Get Together This  
Week.**

Four John J. Barrys held a little reunion of their own in this city Wednesday afternoon. John J. Barry, the phenomenal shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics; John J. Barry, the local Democratic committeeman; John J. Barry, of the New Haven Echo, and John J. Barry, of the Kentucky Irish American, meeting by appointment at the Louisville Hotel, from whence they went and posed for a group photograph, which was quite a task, as every time the photographer would say "Mr. Barry, move over a little," all four would move, and County Assessor Ed Barry, who was along, would also get confused and think it was his move. The Philadelphia, who is an ardent Democrat, as are the other John J.'s, was taken through the City Hall and Court House to meet some of the Democratic officeholders, and was then introduced to Frank McGrath, Scott Bullitt, Barney Campbell, M. J. Brennan, William McDevitt and other local leaders, who assured him that he was right in the home of Democracy. To cap the climax, while the quartet of John J.'s was making the rounds another John J. Barry, from Detroit, called at John J. Barry's place of business on Market street, but could not be corralled in time to make it a quintette.

## SIXTEEN

**More Names to Be Added  
to Mackin Council  
Roster.**

Frank Adams presided over the meeting of Mackin Council Monday night, when three additional applications were filed, bringing the number awaiting initiation up to sixteen. Many others are expected before the conferring of degrees at the next joint meeting of the degree in the Falls Cities to be held soon. Arthur Cusick and Will Rhin, who were injured last week, were placed on the sick list. An important communication was received from Robert T. Burke relating to the coming Grand Council, action upon which will be taken at the next meeting. Interest in the new building project is increasing, and it was learned that the committee having the undertaking in charge will soon have ready plans for an active campaign. They will be submitted to the council for approval, after which the city will be divided into districts and a committee appointed for each one. The dance Monday night attracted a large attendance and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present.

## TAMMANY'S CANDIDATE.

One thing seems to be assured by the decision of the Democratic leadership of New York City to put forward Judge Victor J. Dowling for Mayor—the campaign will be on a high plane. Judge Dowling has made a record in the Assembly, in the Senate and on the bench. But it is a record that is not likely to entangle him with the issues that may be expected to come to the front in the next municipal election—police, excise, rapid transit. Tammany puts him forward and says, "Match him if you can." Fortunately for the party he represents, he is a young man who, if excursions arise, can be his own platform. And when that is said much is said.

## FALLACY.

**Supposing Necessary Relations  
Between Wages and Vice  
in Cities.**

**Father Peter Dietz Discusses  
Woman and the Wage  
Problem.**

**Catholic Thoughts Which Should  
Be Taken Into More  
Consideration.**

## HOME VERSUS BUSINESS CAREER

There is a great deal of hysteria in the present ferment about white slavery, low wage slavery, vice commissions and minimum wage for girls and women, writes the Rev. Peter E. Dietz, who has given much study to the present day labor and social problems. There is reason for the ferment of course and in the end common sense will dictate a way out and it will be a road to progress. At the present time public opinion, though properly aroused, is largely in a chaotic and unformed state. It is not our object to go into the merits of the detailed matters that are involved in the discussion; the daily papers have amply taken care of that. But we want to put more emphasis upon several Catholic thoughts which ought to be taken into much more consideration before public opinion crystallizes.

The elemental truth that girls and women belong in the home can not be over emphasized. This is the larger background into which the present agitation must be detailed. By nature and by grace woman is destined for the making of homes and rearing the children. The modern industrial revolution has violently torn woman from her native soil and outraged nature is wreaking her vengeance upon her in a race and upon women in particular. The lowered status of woman is one of the penalties for the decadence of true Christian civility. Now that the latest sense of honor among men has again been quickened, there is a tendency to turn back to the home movement for women. In the light of this fundamental truth, we may regard in its true proportions the other subsidiary truths, that innumerable girls and women are compelled by whatever means to enter into the factories, department stores and business offices, etc. Modern development has taken from the home many of its activities that formerly fell to women, but may we not ask why our much boasted industrial progress does not, in proportion to its progress, lighten the burdens of humanity, and particularly of woman. Where is the beneficence of all our improved machinery if it is meant only to swell the coffers of those that own it, and does not at the same time enter into the plan of divine redemption the element of original sin, one of which is hard labor? But the problem of cheap female labor and its sad consequences is with us, and society must deal with it. The preference of young women for industrial and business careers creates a necessity for employment, creates a supply in excess of the demand. This naturally keeps down wages and at the same time creates the correlated problem of domestic service. Minimum wage and other regulatory legislation can not solve the problem, yet it will have the effect of providing adequate protection and a fair living wage to women, as well as establishing more sanitary minimums are limits. Decreasing the supply of girls for the labor market and increasing their wage will bring about a saner competition between young men and young women. Greater economic equality is to the advantage of the young men, for all things being equal, they are preferred by employers of labor. At the same time it would force young women who have to be breadwinners into domestic service, where they are much needed. Such women would not only be more wholesome for girls, since it is particularly adapted to the feminine equipment, it would provide them with the training they need to meet the demand that they will sometimes be made upon them as wives. At the same time the deterioration of the home would receive a measurable setback.

The other truth that we wish to emphasize strongly in the present agitation is the fallacy of the Socialist tenet of economic determinism; in other words the materialistic conception of the issues involved. This shameful doctrine means in plain words that money or its equivalent is the moving power of all human life and conduct; that money and that which can buy is the only thing worth while in this world; that in comparison with it honor, virtue and character are negligible quantities in the souls of men and women. It would almost appear that this is the dominant note struck through the proceedings of various international congresses and conferences, a weak-kneed sentiment is displayed that a girl must almost necessarily lose her virtue because she is poorly paid. More harm than good is done when the attempt is made to prove that girls must choose between high wages and shame. The alternative must not be put, because it is a lie and a convenient excuse for weak characters who would fall under any adverse conditions. The industrialization must not produce demoralizing results. It is a deplorable

fact that low wages may be a factor in the ruin of many girls, it may be a contributing factor in the general problem of prostitution, but every one knows that the girl animated by Christian teaching will lead a pure life under whatever adverse conditions, and that she would rather die than sell her virtue for a living. With the elimination of all mandarin sentiment, there is hope that the present agitation will result in true reform for womankind.

## BECKHAM'S

**Chances For Senatorial Nomination  
Due For a Severe Body  
Blow.**

**Constitutional Amendment Will  
Eliminate Him From the  
Contest.**

**Primary Law Section Requires  
Nomination Signatures From  
Date of May 4.**

## MEFFERT OUT FOR AUDITOR

With the almost sure prospect in sight of the adoption of that constitutional amendment which requires the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people instead of election by the State Legislatures, the chances of capturing the Democratic nomination by ex-Gov. Beckham are dwindling every day in spite of the boasts of his advance agent, Gen. P. Haly, who in an interview this past week stated that Beckham was having the race to himself for the nomination. The Democratic vote in the recent election was 219,000, while the Republican and Progressive vote combined amounted to 217,000, which in case the latter two fusion in all probability they will, leaves a bare majority of 2,000 votes in the Democratic favor, but their candidate must be able to poll the full voting strength, and this candidate for that reason can not be Beckham, who if given the nomination would lose at least 20,000 votes in Louisville, Lexington and Covington, where his popularity has been very much on the wane the past several years. This makes it imperative on the Democratic party to find another nominee than Beckham or lose the United States Senatorship to the party.

The following section of the new primary law is reprinted in answer to several inquiries in regard to the time of securing signatures to filing names. Each candidate for nomination must file a nomination paper with each signer of the nomination paper SHALL DECLARE THAT HE INTENDS TO SUPPORT THE CANDIDATE NAMED THEREIN. He shall add his residence and street number, if he is a resident of the city. The nomination paper shall be circulated prior to sixty days before the date by which such paper is required to be filed, and no signature shall be counted unless it has been affixed to such nomination paper and bears date within sixty days prior to the time for filing names.

The above section, as can be seen, will require candidates to begin securing signatures not earlier than May 4 and file same by July 2, and as we call special attention to, each signer of a petition will declare he intends to support the candidate whose paper he signs, this will deter many conscientious citizens from signing papers promiscuously, although there is no way to compel or tell how a man cast his vote.

William H. Meffert, now Deputy Sheriff, and who is the field's court, is the latest announced candidate for City Auditor, and Mr. Meffert's long connection with the theatrical business and other enterprises has won him many friends and followers. In addition to the fact that he has been during his service in the Circuit Court, the presence of Congressman Swager Sherry in town this past week has again agitated the question of the distribution of pie in the local Postoffice and Custom House, and our Congressman has been urgently requested to put forth his best endeavors at Washington in rewarding the faithful Democrats, who have waited all these years at the pie counter, while the haughty Republicans now in control lived off the fat of the land.

Monument at Clontarf. A movement to commemorate the battle of Clontarf was started at the banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago, held at the Hotel LaSalle St. Patrick's night. The Celtic people of the world have been invited to assist in building a monument to be erected on the ancient battlefield, which is situated three miles outside the city of Dublin. The battle resulted in a victory for the Irish, and the Danes were driven from the Emerald Isle. The battle of Clontarf was fought on Good Friday, 1014.

## FOE OF ALL

**Syndicalism Rearing Its Threatening  
Head in the United  
States.**

**Property Destruction and Disregard of Law Its Chief Tenet.**

**Facts as to Its Origin and Scope  
As Avowed by  
Leaders.**

## OPPOSED TO THE TRADES UNION

The strike of the Akron rubber workers has introduced Ohio to "syndicalism," which it is declared "threatens to bring the world face to face with the greatest crisis of modern civilization—perhaps of any civilization." The most succinct definition of Syndicalism which can be given is that it is revolutionary industrial unionism. It is Socialist, but it repudiates the prevailing form of modern political Socialism; it is an exclusively labor organization, but it is opposed to the orthodox trade unions, and particularly to the American Federation of Labor. It is a conglomerate of revolutionary trade unionism, Socialism, Anarchism and Nihilism—with special features of its own. Syndicalism is international in origin and aims to be ultimately so in scope. It was hatched in France a dozen years ago, then taken to Italy, where it flourished and grew among the Anarchists of that country, without, however, attracting any particular attention; but it made the world "sit up and take notice" when it crossed the Channel to England, and its leaders assumed managerial direction of the unprecedented strikes in that country within the last two years. It found a lodgment in the United States about eight years ago (naturally in Chicago), but it did not make itself known outside the inner circles of revolutionary Socialists until the textile strikes at Lawrence, Mass., last year, and a year ago at Akron. The American Syndicalists are the Industrial Workers of the World, better known by the initials I. W. W.

The following are the tenets and objects of Syndicalism, either as formally declared in official utterances or avowed by acknowledged leaders of the movement. It being observed that in some countries more stress is laid on some of the objects than in the case in others:

First—Organization of the wage earners into "industrial groups" instead of "craft unions," as is the rule now.

Second—Fostering the spirit of not only "class consciousness" (as is the aim of the Socialists), but of bitter, irreconcilable class hatred on the part of all wage earners against all members of the community who do not perform manual work and who are "capitalists," who receive their means of livelihood through profit on industry or income from investments.

Third—Rejection of all forms of political organization and of parliamentarism, and the denial of the legitimacy of all forms of government, constitutional or autocratic, as well as autocratic.

Fourth—Indifference to all ameliorative and reformative labor, social and political measures.

Fifth—Special opposition to the police and military forces.

Sixth—The habitual use of the strike, particularly the "general strike," not so much to remedy specific grievances or to establish improvements in conditions of labor, and then only for "training" purposes, as to cripple and ruin employers, and to paralyze the industries of the country.

Seventh—The use of "sabotage"—that is, damage to and the destruction of machinery and the means of production and distribution, including such damage to plants as will prevent the operation of what are classed as "public utilities," and any means to interfere with the process of production and transportation.

Eighth—The possession of the means of production and distribution by the wage earners, either by the collapse of capitalism through the general strike or by forcible seizure, if necessary, in either case no compensation to be paid.

Ninth—"Industrial councils" to be ruled by executive committees of each labor group, which shall take the place of all civil government as now constituted, including parliamentarism, congresses, legislatures and administrative offices, and all courts, no matter whether the form of government be republican, monarchical or autocratic.

The great danger that this awful movement would bring is revealed by the criticism of Bax, the noted revolutionary Marxist Socialist, who asserts that Syndicalism "is by no means a new phenomenon in the evolution of Socialist thought. So far from being a new doctrine it is but a thinly disguised Anarchism, seasoned with reminiscences of Proudhon and the constructive theories of Louis Blanc, and of Lassalle. The Syndicalists, like the Anarchists, believe in the abolition of all forms of government as now in operation, but they also contemplate the substitution of the regulation and management of industries by executives appointed by the dif-

ferent industrial groups—and they claim that this is all the government which would be necessary.

## DISAPPOINTED.

**But Catholic Knights and  
Ladies Hold Big  
Meeting.**

Though greatly disappointed over the non-arrival of Supreme President Marr and Supreme Secretary Hayes, who could not reach this city from Chicago because of the suspension of train service, the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America held a splendid meeting Wednesday night, Robinson Hall being thronged to the doors and all the branches well represented. Thomas Keenan, Sr., occupied the chair and introduced the Supreme Vice President, Miss Mary Sheridan, who expressed regret at the absence of the Supreme officers. Reviewing the history of the order founded in this city twenty-three years ago, she said the Knights and Ladies had now branches in fourteen States and had paid beneficiaries over \$1,500,000. Patrick Holley, the first and only President Branch 2, the largest in the State, ever had, was proud of his branch and the order and made a strong appeal for its continuance and growth. Others called upon were Charles Thoben, Miss Rena Weisenberg, Magistrate P. T. Sullivan, Dan Cusick, Miss Katie Henley and President Guido Schwabinger and Skelly. A splendid musical programme was rendered by Miss Marie and James Dougherty, Miss Rose Henley and Miss Gorman. The evening's entertainment concluded with a dainty luncheon, charmingly presided over by Miss Margaret Norton, Miss Tillie Cuniff and Mrs. Margaret Foley. Another meeting will soon be held when the Supreme officers can reach Louisville.

## CLASSY

**Will Be Trinity's Production  
of "Miss Dolly  
Dollars."**

It has long been an established fact that no two men have done more toward the advancement of light opera and musical comedy in America than Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, the former composer and the latter as librettist. It is therefore a pleasure for Trinity Council, Y. M. C. A., to announce that they will produce on the nights of April 7, 8 and 9 at Macaulay's Theater one of the best musical comedies of the present time, "Miss Dolly Dollars," a work of great brilliancy, full of gaiety and jollity, haunting melodies, snappy dialogue, and last but not least staged and costumed in a manner dazzling to behold. It has always been the aim of Trinity Council to present to the public only the best, and it will be seen that "Miss Dolly Dollars" will surpass anything ever given by them before. Trinity knows that the public expects great things from any operative venture it may undertake, and nothing has been left undone to give the public a most pleasant surprise. The work of the cast and chorus will be worthy of the efforts of professionals. Those who have seen some of the rehearsals claim unanimously that "Miss Dolly Dollars" will make the greatest hit of anything of its kind ever given in Louisville before.

## HIBERNIANS

**Report Awakening and  
Boom in the Local  
Divisions.**

It was the consensus of opinion of several speakers at the meeting of Division 4, A. O. H., last Monday evening at Bertrand Hall that the Hibernian order in this city is due for a large increase in membership as a result of interest, this cause being due principally to the recent splendid St. Patrick's day entertainment, which reflected great credit on the order, and again to the live County Board, which under the leadership of President W. J. Connelly is achieving great things in harmonizing the different divisions as a working force. Anthony Neary and Andrew Brogan were obligated to membership by President Hennessy, and it was stated that the Limerick boys promised a repetition of their recent successful initiation about the last of May. W. F. McDonough and Dave Reilly advanced a vote of thanks for the St. Patrick day celebration committee, which was given with a will, Mr. Reilly stating that the entertainment was the most pleasing in his opinion in the history of the local order and in his long career as a veteran member.

## CARDINAL SUMMONED.

Cardinal Peter Respighi, Vicar General to Pope Pius X., died Saturday in Rome. He was born at Bologna on September 22, 1843. The death of Cardinal Respighi, although expected, as he had been gravely ill of influenza for some time, caused a feeling of great distress in Vatican circles and throughout the world. The fatal termination of the Cardinal's illness was concealed from the Holy Father, the Vatican authorities not wishing to cause him grief on Easter eve, but it was difficult to hide the fact long, as the Pontiff frequently inquired regarding the condition of his Vicar General, whom he held in great affection.

## WINDLE

**Pays Respects to A. P. A. Menace  
and Notorious Tom  
Watson.**

**Editor of Brann's Iconoclast Ridicules Fake K. of C. Oath.**

**States Lord Baltimore Established First Home of Religious Liberty.**

## CALLS WALKER AND WATSON

In spite of all the denials and challenges for proof Tom Watson, who is under indictment in the Federal courts for sending obscene matter through the mails, and the filthy little Menace, assisted by their ignorant cohorts in the Guardians of Liberty, are still busy circulating what they claim to be the Knights of Columbus oath. C. A. Windle, editor of Brann's Iconoclast, and himself a Protestant, pays his respect to these works in the following fashion:

The object is to slander and rob Catholics of their rights as American citizens. It is unnecessary for Knights of Columbus to deny that this oath is a part of their ritual. It bears internal evidence sufficient to refute the charge. The language in which it is framed proves that it does not belong to this age, but to the period in history when Catholics and Protestants sought to exterminate each other by fire and sword. This is a beautiful, Baltimore established the Commonwealth of Maryland and, according to the historian Bancroft, "gave religious liberty its first home in the wide world." Lord Baltimore was a Catholic. No amount of sophistry and lying can obscure this fact.

The above oath is practically identical with the oath ascribed to the Jesuits nearly four hundred years ago. It had its parallel in oaths taken by the Protestant League, sworn to destroy Catholicism. The oaths of these forces stained pages of history with blood and tears. Walker and Watson are trying to turn backward the dial of progress and repeat these chapters of human history. Their purpose is infamous. Their methods are execrable. For this reason the Iconoclast is induced and compelled to take a stand in opposition to these men. While I am not a Catholic, I refuse to remain silent when unscrupulous bigots seek to line their pockets by coining prejudice and ignorance into gold. Unconscionable lies are passed for truths, and for this reason I pass for my business to thrust the spear of light through the shield and heart of every hell-born lie that crosses my pathway.

The Knights of Columbus constitute a fraternal insurance society, whose members are not topped from the roll for non-payment. Even if it were possible to get Catholics of our day to take such an oath they would not be idiotic enough to write it in the ritual of insurance society. Common sense will tell every man that such a thing could not be. Walker and Watson are liars, who have taken advantage of the fact that, blinded by prejudice, thousands are ready to accept their rot for truth. This means subscriptions, the sale of literary tracts, a little cheap notoriety and much gold for their coffers. But many Protestants are getting their eyes open to the real situation. Even Bird S. Coler, former Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his book entitled, "Two and Two Make Four," claims: "We Protestants have been reading lies, thinking them history!"

As a matter of fact, Knights of Columbus are not required to take an oath, in the strict sense of that term. They have an obligation, the same as the Modern Woodmen and other fraternal societies, or "the oaths," in fulfillment of their oaths, ever attempt to "exterminate" Masons and Protestants from the face of the whole earth? In what raid upon their Protestant neighbors did these bold, bad Knights refuse to "spare age, sex or condition"? Their society has been in existence nearly forty years, and unless Walker is an unmitigated liar, he ought to be able to name one instance in which some K. C. in compliance with this alleged oath, tried to "burn, hang, alive infamous heretics," or "tear up the stomachs and wombs of the women and crush their infants' heads against the wall." When and where did it happen?

That rot about refusing to "embrace" Protestants, and placing "Catholic girls in Protestant families," buying "arms and ammunition," so as to be in readiness to exterminate Protestants, must have been conceived in the throes of some horrible nightmare. Walker wrote his crowd first made these charges against the Knights of Columbus, and then, to convince and frighten their dupes, put them in the form of an oath. They have not only slandered loyal Catholics, but they have insulted the intelligence of every Protestant and non-Catholic they hoped to deceive.